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ABSTRACT

This guide provides resource information on organizations and programs in the area of alcohol and drug abuse prevention aimed at low-income youth in urban settings. The guide is divided into the following two resource sections: Prevention Materials for Youth in Low-Income Urban Environments and Studies, Articles, and Reports on Youth in Low-Income Urban Environments. Each listing in the first section provides the program title for the material, the organization involved, year of implementation, material format, topic of concern, target audience and setting, the readability level of the materials, where to get the material, and a brief description of the materials. Each listing in the second section provides the names and abstracts of government publications and journal articles and sources of these materials. The guide concludes with an alphabetical list of groups, organizations, and programs on youth in low-income, urban environments. (CM)

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Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs Resource Guide

Drug-Free by the Year 2000

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YOUTH IN LOW-INCOME URBAN ENVIRONMENTS

ED 381 592

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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From the Acting Director of CSAP...

CSAP recognizes that youth in low-income, urban environments face tremendous pressures every day. Economic, social, environmental, and familial complications put these youngsters at high risk for developing alcohol and other drug (AOD) problems. We at CSAP have heard the requests for more prevention information specifically designed for those working with young people in urban settings. This document, the product of a search of the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information's data bases, describes articles and reports from peer reviewed journals and books, and attractive prevention materials such as posters, videos, stickers, and comic books. We are now delighted to share it with you.

Vivian L. Smith, M.S.W.

MS446

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Produced by the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, Paula Stauffer, NCADI editor.

This Alcohol and Other Drugs Resource Guide was compiled from a variety of publications and data bases and represents the most current information to date. This guide will be updated regularly, and your comments or suggestions are welcome. To suggest information or materials that might be included in updated editions, please write to **the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345, or call 1-800-729-6686.** *The listing of materials or programs in this resource guide does not constitute or imply endorsement by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, the Public Health Service, or the Department of Health and Human Services.* The materials have been reviewed for accuracy, appropriateness, and conformance with public health principles.

Please feel free to be a "copy cat," and make all the copies you want. You have our permission!

Prevention Materials for Youth in Low-Income Urban Environments

African American Youth Campaign

Organization: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Year: 1992

Format: Poster, Bumper Stickers, Brochures

Topic: AOD Prevention

Target Audience: African American Youth

Setting: School, Home, Church, Recreational facilities

Readability: Easy

Availability: Free; National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 1-800-729-6686

The following traditional and non-traditional components of the African American Youth Campaign are designed specifically for African American youth who live in inner-city environments and those individuals who influence their lives: **Community Campaign Brochure** (order no. PHD601), a 3-fold information and promotion brochure that discusses key prevention concepts and messages and details how to plan campaign events; **bumper stickers and multi-use cards** (order no. AV201), with prevention messages adapted from campaign materials; **Quick List to Build Pride in Your Communities** (order no. PHD602) in English and Spanish, an adaptation of CSAP's **10 Steps to Help Your Child Say No**; and **We've Got Better Things to Do Than Drugs** (order no. AV200), an upbeat, full-color 24 in. x 32 in. poster of African Americans kids doing a variety of fun and interesting activities.

The Discovery Kit

Organization: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Year: 1992

Format: Program materials

Topic: AOD Prevention

Target Audience: Children ages 10-15, Children of Alcoholics

Setting: School, Home, Church, Recreational facilities

Readability: Easy

Inventory no.: DISKIT

Availability: Free; National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 1-800-729-6686

This cross-cultural program is designed for communities to build resiliency in 10- to 15-year-old youth by helping them connect to positive influences in their lives. Items in the kit cannot be ordered separately. Components of the kit include:

Growing Up Isn't Easy, a videotape for children from alcoholic families that shows young people how to cope with problems associated with alcoholism; a set of 24 loose-leaf **Activity Worksheets** and the **Activities Leader's Guide**, useful for teaching small groups or classes; **Life is Belonging**, a full-color American

Indian booklet which builds on the tradition of story-telling and includes an accompanying audiocassette; the bilingual **Marta's Choice**, which offers readers different plot choices as they read about an Hispanic American girl who has an alcoholic parent; and **Michael's Journey**, which depicts two African American boys who demonstrate contrasting responses to growing up in families with alcoholism.

Be Smart! Don't Start! (Card for Children)

Organization: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Year: 1992

Format: Card

Size: 8 1/2 in. x 3 5/8 in.

Topic: AOD Prevention

Target Audience: Children

Setting: School, Home, Church, Recreational Facilities

Readability: Easy

Inventory no.: PH308

Availability: Free; National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 1-800-729-6686

This is a useful card that young children can keep or share with friends. Through words and pictures, they can learn how to make the most of a drug-free lifestyle (call a friend, be nice to myself, get involved, dream...and more).

Buzzy's Rebound: Fat Albert and the Cosby Kids

Organization: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Year: 1990

Format: Comic Book

Length: 18 Pages

Topic: AOD Prevention

Target Audience: Children

Setting: School, Home, Recreational Settings

Readability: Easy

Inventory no.: PH232

Availability: Free; National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 1-800-729-6686

This comic book depicts the story of Buzzy, a young basketball player and friend of the Cosby Kids, who gets into trouble with alcohol and is helped by his coach and school counselor.

AIDS. Another Way Drugs Can Kill

Organization: National Institute on Drug Abuse

Year: 1990

Format: Posters

Size: 17 in. x 22 in.

Context: Stands Alone

Topic: AOD Prevention

Target Audience: Youth, Teachers

Setting: Schools, Community Organizations, Recreational Settings

Inventory no.: AVD58 - AVD61

Availability: Free; National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 1-800-729-6686

Two posters (available in both Spanish and English) are designed for youth and one poster (in English) is intended as a teacher's guide. The posters for youth, "Vanessa" and "Fatal Accident," show a girl and boy kissing in a car. "Vanessa" has the caption: "Vanessa was in a fatal car accident last night. Only she doesn't know it yet. AIDS. Another way drugs can kill." "Fatal Accident" shows how drugs can cause both car crashes and HIV/AIDS transmission. The back of the teacher's guide,

"Vanessa" poster explains the drugs/sex/AIDS connection and includes a quiz on drugs and AIDS.

Color My Community Drug-Free/Colorea Mi Comunidad Libre De Drogas

Organization: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Year: 1992

Format: Poster

Size: 9 in. x 19 1/2 in.

Topic: AOD Prevention

Target Audience: Youth, Parents, Community Leaders

Setting: Schools, Community Organizations, Recreational Settings

Inventory no.: AVD57

Availability: Free; National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 1-800-729-6686

This black-and white bilingual poster entices youngsters to color in the community-building motif on the front. The flip side highlights in English and Spanish some of the free materials for kids, parents, and community leaders available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information.

Give Your Dreams a Chance to Grow

Organization: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Year: 1989

Format: Poster

Size: 32 in. x 44 in.

Topic: AOD Prevention

Target Audience: Youth

Setting: Schools, Community Organizations, Recreational Settings

Inventory no.: AV170

Availability: Free; National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 1-800-729-6686

Dawnn Lewis, co-star of the television show "A Different World," is featured on this poster. The message is "Stay Smart! Don't Start! Using Alcohol or Other Drugs: Give Your Dreams a Chance to Grow."

¡Dile Que No! ¡Piénsalo! (Say No! Stay Smart! Don't Start)

Organization: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Year: 1990

Format: Posters and Kid's Book

Context: Stands Alone

Topic: AOD Prevention

Target Audience: Children, Youth

Setting: Schools, Community Organizations, Recreational Settings

Language: English, Spanish

Inventory no.: PH286, AV182, AV184, AV186

Availability: Free; National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 1-800-729-6686

In English and Spanish, the 25-page kid's book gives preteens and young adolescents a variety of activities, tips, posters, games, and advice to help them refuse alcohol and other drugs. The posters each depict a well-known person —Linda Ronstadt, Esai Morales, and Edward James Olmos. (19 in. x 24 1/2 in.)

How Getting High Can Get You AIDS

Organization: National Institute on Drug Abuse

Year: 1991

Format: Leaflet

Context: Stands Alone

Topic: AIDS/Alcohol and Other Drug Use Prevention

Target Audience: Youth

Setting: Schools, Community Organizations, Recreational Settings

Inventory no.: PHD573

Availability: Free; National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 1-800-729-6686

This colorful fold-out leaflet, enlivened with comic-book style drawings, takes a serious look at why getting high on drugs can make you do things you may wish you never did; and why AIDS is another way drugs can kill.

Live the Dream, Say No to Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Organization: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Year: 1989

Format: Poster

Length: 15 1/2 in. x 22 in.

Context: Stands Alone

Topic: Alcohol and Other Drug Use Prevention

Target Audience: Junior High Youth and Senior High Youth

Setting: School, Home, Church, Community Organizations, Libraries

Inventory no.: AV165

Availability: Free; National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345, 1-800-729-6686

This poster features Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. With its positive message, it is appropriate for all ages.

McGruff's Surprise Party

Organization: National Crime Prevention Council, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Year: 1989

Format: Comic Book

Length: 14 Pages

Topic: Alcohol and Other Drug Use Prevention

Target Audience: Children ages 8-10

Setting: Schools, Homes

Inventory no.: PH271

Availability: Free; National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; 1-800-729-6686

This comic book helps children understand the importance of refusing alcohol and other drugs, as told by McGruff, the crime dog. It also teaches children techniques for resisting peer pressure.

Turn It Around

Organization: David M. Winfield Foundation Production

Year: 1989

Format: VHS Videotape and Curriculum

Length: 19 Minutes, 15 Sessions

Context: Stands Alone and Part of a Packet/Program

Topic: Alcohol and Other Drug Use Prevention

Mode of Delivery: Instructor-Led and Mass Media

Target Audience: African Americans, AOD Prevention Professionals, and Educators of Grades 3-6

Setting: School and Urban

Readability: Average

Availability: $95 for both videotape and handbook. David M. Winfield Foundation Production, 2050 Center Avenue, Fort Lee, NJ 07024; (201)461-5535

This curriculum, which is delivered through videotape and classroom activities, teaches children the importance of building self-esteem, choosing positive alternatives, gaining trust, and setting goals. Ethnic role models are used in

the videotape, which is accompanied by an activity book that contains approximately 15 reproducible lesson plans.

Yo Homegirl ... Do the Right Stuff

Organization: Nurses In Action

Format: Poster

Context: Stands Alone and Part of a Packet/Program

Topic: AOD Prevention

Target Audience: AOD Prevention Professionals, Jr. High Youth, Sr. High Youth, and African Americans

Setting: Urban

Readability: Low Literacy

Availability: $3.50 per poster for quantities under 100; $3 per poster for quantities over 100. Nurses In Action, 1615 Broadway, Suite 1001, Oakland, CA 94612; (510)834-6817

This blue, pink, and black glossy poster with the caption, "Yo Homegirl, Do the Right Stuff," gives information on prenatal care and a strong no-use message.

Yo Homeboy... Do the Right Stuff

Organization: Nurses In Action

Format: Poster

Context: Stands Alone and Part of a Packet/Program

Topic: AOD Prevention

Target Audience: AOD Prevention Professionals and African Americans

Setting: Urban

Readability: Low Literacy

Availability: $3.50 per poster for quantities under 100; $3 per poster for quantities over 100. Nurses in Action, 1615 Broadway, Suite 1001, Oakland, CA 94612, (510)834-6817

This yellow, black, and purple glossy poster with the caption, "Yo Homeboy, Do the Right Stuff," gives information on prenatal care and a strong no-use message.

Youth Training and Leadership Programs

Organization: Innovations Consulting Inc.

Year: 1988

Format: VHS Videotape (30 Minutes) and Spiral Notebook (40 Pages)

Context: Stands Alone and Part of a Packet/Program

Topic: Intervention/Treatment

Target Audience: AOD Treatment Professionals and Low Income Youth

Setting: Urban

Readability: Average

Availability: Innovations Consulting, Inc., 488 East 6400 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84107; (801)561-9002

This program for youth from low-income families provides training on life and leadership skills. Intended for youth ages 14 to 23, the spiral notebook contains ideas for a variety of interactive presentations, outdoor experiences, small group activities, and personal free time for relaxation and introspection. The videotape describes and promotes the Youth Leadership Program.

Parents Getting a Headstart Against Drugs/Trainers Guide

Organization: National Head Start Association

Year: 1989

Sponsor/Endorser: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Format: Curriculum

Length: 220 Pages

Context: Stands Alone, Part of a Packet/Program, and Has Training Component

Topic: Alcohol and Other Drug Use Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment

Mode of Delivery: Instructor-led

Target Audience: AOD Prevention Professionals, African Americans, Educators of Head Start Families

Setting: Urban Schools

Readability: Average

Availability: National Head Start Association, 1220 King Street, Suite 200, Alexandria, VA 22314; (703)739-0875

This curriculum is intended for the parents of children enrolled in a Head Start Program. It delivers information on alcohol and other drugs, self-esteem, communication skills, health issues, values, peer pressure, family management and relations, and support networks. Also available are an activity book for parents and a children's booklet.

Combating Drugs in Housing

Organization: New York State Division of Housing & Renewal

Year: 1989

Format: Brochure (6 Pages) and Manager's Handbook (47 Pages)

Topic: Alcohol and Other Drugs and Prevention

Target Audience: Community Service Groups, General Public, Health Care Providers, Policymakers and Administrators

Settings: Community Organizations and Urban Environments

Readability: Fairly Difficult

Availability: Free; New York State Division of Housing and Renewal, One Fordham Place, Bronx, NY 10458; (212)519-5789

The brochure outlines initiatives adopted in New York State to combat drugs in public housing. It provides phone numbers for education and prevention programs, and law enforcement assistance. The manager's handbook is intended for community service groups, health care providers, policymakers, and administrators. It describes in more detail New York State's initiatives in public housing.

You Might Be Surprised by Our Connection with Crime and Drugs

Organization: National Crime Prevention Council

Year: 1991

Format: Poster

Topic: Crime and AOD Prevention, Youth and Community Involvement

Target Audience: Youth

Availability: Distribution Center, National Crime Prevention Council, 1700 K Street, NW, 2nd Floor, Washington, DC 20006; (202) 466-6272

This poster pictures five youth of diverse ethnic backgrounds, with the caption "You might be surprised by our connection with crime and drugs. We clean up neighborhoods, counsel friends, settle disputes, teach young kids, make videotapes, run hotlines, put on performances, and more — to stop crime and drugs in our communities."

Studies, Articles, & Reports on Youth in Low-Income Urban Environments

Government Publications and Journal Articles

AIDS Prevention Directed at Hispanic Youth and Families in Large American Cities

In *AIDS and Intravenous Drug Abuse Among Minorities*, pp. 50-54. Washington DC: The ASPIRA Association, 1989.

(Available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P. O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345.)

ASPIRA was founded in 1961 by a group of concerned community leaders and professionals in New York City who met to discuss the alarming dropout rate of Hispanic students and the social and economic conditions of the Puerto Rican community. ASPIRA is dedicated to encouraging and promoting educational achievement and leadership development among Latino youths. ASPIRA focuses on the issues associated with educational approaches to stop the spread of AIDS among Hispanics. Low educational attainment levels combined with poverty and lack of access to adequate health care place Hispanics in a vulnerable position to deal with the AIDS issue. In large urban areas around the country, ASPIRA has found high school dropout rates to be as high as 50 to 80 percent. There is a great need to provide training and education to organizations serving Hispanic communities. ASPIRA Association's national office is developing a leadership forum that will bring together board members, ASPIRA staff, and student leaders to deal with the AIDS issue. 7 Ref.

School-Based Smoking Prevention Program for Adolescent Girls in New York City

Hynes, M.M.

Public Health Reports 104(1):83-87, 1989.

(Available from Ms. Margaret M. Hynes, Columbia University, School of Public Health, Division of Sociomedical Sciences, 600 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10032.)

Teenage girls comprise the largest percentage of new cigarette smokers in the United States today. Factors contributing to smoking initiation include peer pressure, family and social influences, cigarette availability, and cigarette advertising. Because three-quarters of smokers become dependent on cigarettes by age 20, smoking prevention programs aimed at the adolescent population have great potential. The proposed program outlined is directed at girls 12 to 18 years of age in New York

City. Among the objectives are increasing students' knowledge of the short- and long-term health effects of smoking and awareness of the social factors that lead to smoking. Participants would be taught social skills and behaviors that could help them to resist initiating smoking, by such activities as assertiveness training through role playing. Endurance sports activities would be emphasized while learning of the effects of smoking on physical conditioning. The costs of such a program are estimated, and classroom activities are outlined. 25 Ref.

Cultural Competence for Evaluators: A Guide for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Prevention Practitioners Working with Ethnic/Racial Communities

Monograph, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Rockville, MD

(Available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345.)

This 310-page guide is designed to advance the scientific study and evaluation of community alcohol and other drug abuse prevention approaches in a multicultural context. It addresses cultural risk factors and factors that contribute to cultural resiliency and will enhance the knowledge and skills of AOD prevention program evaluators working with ethnic/racial communities.

Substance Use Among Eighth-Grade Students Who Take Care of Themselves After School

Richardson, J. L.; Dwyer, K.; McGuigan, K.; Hansen, W. B.; Dent, C.; Johnson, C. A.; Sussman, S. Y.; Brannon, B.; and Flay, B.

Pediatrics 84(3):556-566, 1989.

(Available from Jean L. Richardson, University of Southern California - School of Medicine, 1420 San Pablo Street, PMB-A301, Los Angeles, CA 90033.)

This investigation focused on substance use among children who regularly care for themselves after school (latchkey children). The data, collected from 4,932 eighth-grade students, indicated that self-care is an important risk factor for alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use. Data collected from 2,185 parents validated these findings. Eighth-grade students, who took care of themselves for 11 or more hours a week, were at twice the risk of substance use as those who did not take care of themselves at all. This relationship held at all levels of sociodemographic status, extracurricular activities, sources of social influence, and stress. Of the 186 stratified tests of the relationship, 90 percent were significant; even those not found to be significant were in the direction expected. Path analyses suggest that risk-taking, having friends who smoke, and being offered cigarettes may partially explain the relationship between self-care and substance use. Those eighth-grade students who select friends who smoke and place themselves in situations in which they are offered cigarettes may be manifesting a desire to display their sense of maturity and independence. The fact that the increase in substance use occurred among almost all strata tested and the fact that media-

tion was not complete suggest that more than one mechanism may account for the associated increase in substance use. It is also possible that more time in self-care results in more unnoticed solitary trials of substances, as well as trials motivated by peer offers or peer pressure to use substances. 26 Ref.

Impact of Culture on Prevention Programming for High Risk Youth in Inner-Cities

Shaw, S. W.

OSAP High Risk Youth Update 2(4):2-3, 1989.

(Available from Sharon W. Shaw, Nashville Center for Black Family Life, P.O. Box 60205, Nashville, TN 37206.)

Prevention programs for inner-city youth must adopt a holistic approach. Successful learning can positively influence this population of children of color and poor youth living in the inner city whose circumstance places them at a high risk for substance abuse. Research shows that individual learning type is influenced by ethnic group membership. If a prevention program for African American inner-city youth is to be effective, it must reflect the preferred learning style of the youth participating. Young people also need strong "root systems." Knowledge of one's cultural heritage builds self-esteem and self-concept. In culturally specific programs for African American youth, group-esteem and group-concept also must be taught. The strength of the African American family should, therefore, be emphasized. Strengths to be modeled include strong work orientation, religious orientation, and kinship ties. Most important, such prevention programs, especially those aimed at children of color, must help inner-city youth cope with racism, discrimination, and oppression. This preparation is physical and mental. A holistic approach to prevention programming can empower inner-city youth to overcome such problems.

Alcohol and Drug Use Among "Street" Adolescents

McKirnan, D.J. and Johnson, T.

Addictive Behaviors 11(2):201-205, 1986.

(Available from David J. McKirnan, University of Illinois, Department of Psychology, P. O. Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680.)

Studies of adolescent alcohol use typically sample intact high school populations. This study assessed "street" adolescents alienated from the mainstream educational system. Despite recent optimism regarding declining adolescent AOD use, these respondents showed considerable alcohol consumption, drinking to get drunk, and other AOD problems. The major correlates of AOD abuse were "personal" drinking motives, expectancies of alcohol effects and peer behavior. Thus, adolescents who would not appear in typical studies showed much stronger alcohol involvement than the general population, with individual differences best accounted for by attitude variables relevant to a "stress-vulnerability" approach to AOD abuse. 8 Ref.

Delinquency and Substance Use Among Inner-City Students

Fagan, J.; Weis, J. G.; and Cheng, Y. T.

Journal of Drug Issues 20(3):351-402, 1990.

(Available from *Journal of Drug Issues*, Florida State University - School of Criminology, P. O. Box 4021, Tallahassee, FL 32315-4021.)

Recent studies continue to find an association between delinquency and AOD use, though the strength and symmetry of the relationship vary according to sampling and measurement strategies. The behaviors often occur jointly, but there is little consensus on whether they are explained by unique factors or are the result of common correlates and social processes. General adolescent samples yield too few serious juvenile offenders for valid assessment of the drug-crime relationship. Moreover, these youths often are concentrated in urban social areas, possibly confounding influences from urbanism and urban socialization. This study examines the distributions of AOD use and delinquency among inner-city youths and theoretical explanations of the separate and joint behaviors, controlling through sampling for social area influences. Survey data on 665 inner-city, high school students in four cities revealed that self-reports of delinquency and AOD use among inner-city students were comparable with general adolescent populations, though drug use was more prevalent than alcohol for this sample. Serious AOD use was more prevalent and frequent among serious delinquents, but AOD use was frequent regardless of the severity of delinquent involvement. The type of drug was more strongly associated with delinquency than the frequency of AOD use. An integration of social control and learning theories has weak explanatory power for the frequency of either behavior, but can differentiate serious delinquent involvement. The results suggest that drug use and delinquency are spuriously related, and possibly occur among parallel but independent social networks. 96 Ref.

In Search of Horatio Alger: Culture and Ideology in the Crack Economy

Bourgois, P.

Contemporary Drug Problems 16(4):1989.
(Available from Philippe Bourgois, San Francisco State University, Department of Anthropology, 1600 Holloway, San Francisco, CA 94132.)

Theorists in the field of education have developed a literature on social and cultural reproduction that focuses on the ideological domination of the poor and the working class in the school setting. Virtually all of these street participants have had deeply negative personal experiences in the minimum wage labor market due to abusive, exploitative, and often racist bosses or supervisors. They view the illegal underground economy as not only offering superior wages but as a dignified workplace. The underground economy, consequently, is the ultimate equal opportunity employer for inner city youth. It is important to understand that the underground economy and the violence emerging from it are not propelled by an irrational cultural logic distinct from that of mainstream U.S.A. On the contrary, street participants are frantically pursing the American dream. They are attracted into the underground economy because they believe in Horatio Alger's version of the American dream. They are the ultimate rugged individualists braving an unpredictable frontier where fame, fortune, and destruction are just around the corner. 30 Ref.

For further information, write to NCADI, P.O. Box 2345
Rockville, MD 20847-2345

Ecology of Alcohol and Other Drug Use: Helping Black High-Risk Youth. OSAP Prevention Monograph No. 7

Oyemade, U. J. (Ed.), and Brandon-Monye, D. (Ed.)

Monograph, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Rockville, MD.

(Available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P. O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345.)

This report presents proceedings from a human ecology forum held at Howard University in 1987. The conference provided a forum for sharing information from a broad spectrum of disciplines with the goal of formulating a definitive model for primary prevention focusing on African American high-risk youth. Several chapters in this monograph are devoted to identifying the special attributes and innovative approaches that are suitable and relevant for multicultural and other vulnerable youths. It also covers coalition building and strategy development at the community level. Topics include: the incidence of AOD use; the interaction of health and nutrition; international dimensions of drug trafficking; the pharmaceutical industry; and prevention models for African American youth at high risk including family, religion, education, media, industry, government, and health care and civic organizations.

Youth and Alcohol: Controlling Alcohol Advertising that Appeals to Youth

Report, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Inspector General, Washington, DC, 1991.

(Available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345; Rockville, MD 20847-2345.)

This inspection examined the Federal, State, alcohol industry, and national television networks' advertising and marketing regulations and standards, the monitoring of these regulations and standards, and the application of the regulations and standards to five current alcohol advertisements. In a national survey of junior and senior high school students, the Office of Inspector General found that students notice alcohol advertisements and especially those that spotlight attractive people, make drinking look like fun, and feature attractive or exotic settings. Other researchers have found that alcohol advertisements can affect youth attitudes about alcohol. In this study, the OIG interviewed Federal agencies, State Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) agencies, alcohol trade associations and an industry-supported organization, an advertising industry organization, and the three largest national television networks. The OIG asked about their regulations or standards for alcohol advertising and the enforcement of the regulations and standards. The study found that Federal jurisdiction is fragmented among several agencies; Federal regulations do not specifically prohibit alcohol advertisements that appeal to youth; and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms' enforcement authority is limited. Investigators found that States have difficulty adopting legislation to control alcohol advertising, and that State regulations are limited in their application. The OIG discovered that alcohol industry standards do not effectively restrict advertisements that appeal to youth and that alcohol industry standards are unenforceable. Television network enforcement is based on negotiation with advertisers. Based on a review of the findings, the OIG developed a list of is-

sues for consideration that could help eliminate alcohol advertisements that appeal to youth. 23 Ref.

Youth and Alcohol: National Survey. Drinking Habits, Access, Attitudes, and Knowledge

Report, Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Inspector General, Washington, DC, 1991.

(Available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345.)

This inspection surveyed junior and senior high school (7th through 12th grade) students to determine how they obtain, view, and consume alcohol. The survey found that 51 percent of junior and senior high school students have had at least one drink within the past year and 8 million students drink weekly. Junior and senior high school students drink 35 percent of all wine coolers sold in the United States and 1.1 billion cans of beer each year. More than 5 million students have binged, 3 million within the last month; 454,000 binge at least once a week. More than 3 million students drink alone, more than 4 million drink when they are upset, and nearly 3 million drink because they are bored. The survey found that students lack essential knowledge about alcohol and its effects and that 9 million students get their information about alcohol from unreliable sources. The report makes three recommendations: (1) The Surgeon General should consult with public and private agencies to develop, improve, and promote educational programs that would increase student awareness of alcoholic beverages and their effects; (2) the Surgeon General should collaborate with the appropriate public and private agencies to reduce the appeal of alcoholic beverage advertising to youth; (3) the Surgeon General should emphasize the need for law enforcement and State alcoholic beverage control agencies to prevent youth from illegally purchasing alcohol. 12 Ref.

Youth and Alcohol: National Survey. Do They Know What They're Drinking?

Report, Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Inspector General, Washington, DC, 1991.

(Available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345.)

This inspection surveyed junior and senior high school (7th through 12th grade) students to determine their knowledge about alcohol and non-alcoholic beverages. The Surgeon General is particularly concerned about the similarities in the packaging of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages and young peoples' inability to distinguish between them. Wine coolers (1.5 to 6.0 percent alcohol by volume), mixed drink coolers (4.0 percent alcohol), and malt beverage coolers (4.0 to 4.8 percent) offer consumers alcoholic beverages in a wide range of fruity flavors, vibrant colors, and attractive packaging. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducted structured interviews with a random national sample of 956 junior and senior high school students. The survey found that two out of three students cannot distinguish alcoholic beverages from non-alcoholic beverages, and that in most States, beer and other malt beverage labels do not disclose alcohol content. The survey also found that the alcohol content of beverages is a mystery to students. The report

makes two recommendations: (1) The Surgeon General should work with beverage industry, State, and Federal officials to improve the labeling and packaging of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages; and (2) the Surgeon General should consult with public and private agencies to develop, improve, and promote educational programs that would increase student awareness of alcoholic beverages and their effects. 3 Ref.

Youth and Alcohol: Laws and Enforcement. Is the 21-Year-Old Drinking Age a Myth?

Report, Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Inspector General, Washington, DC, 1991.

This regulation examined current State laws and regulations governing youth access to alcohol and how these laws are enforced. At the Federal level, the National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984 required all States to raise their minimum purchase and public possession age to 21. States that did not comply faced a reduction in highway funds under the Federal Highway Aid Act. The Department of Transportation has determined that all States are in compliance with this Act. During June and July 1991, the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) conducted interviews with State alcoholic beverage control (ABC) and/or State enforcement agency officials from all 50 States and the District of Columbia. Concurrently, the OIG reviewed all State alcohol control laws and regulations pertaining to youth. Findings of the investigation are: (1) State laws contain loopholes that permit underage drinking (2) State and local agencies have difficulty enforcing youth alcohol laws; (3) Nominal penalties against vendors and minors limit enforcement's effectiveness; (4) States have difficulty preventing false identification use; (5) Some States have developed creative methods to enforce alcohol laws and penalize offenders; (6) Enforcement is inhibited by public attitude and deficiencies in education. 8 Ref.

Other Publications

Search for Structure: A Report on American Youth Today

Ianni, F. A. J.

New York, NY: The Free Press, A Division of Macmillan, Inc., 1989.

(Available from The Free Press, A Division of Macmillan, Inc., 866 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022.)

The author presents a report on the influences shaping American teenagers' behaviors, identities, and aspirations. Francis Ianni observed and conducted interviews with thousands of adolescents in urban, suburban, and rural communities. He presents close-ups of two communities, for which he uses the pseudonyms "Southside" and "Sheffield." The author says that in communities beset by conflict, poverty, and despair, young people often become discouraged, confused, or cynical. Ianni argues that, to reclaim America's youth, adults must become actively concerned and involved in young lives. He offers ways that adults can offer support and guidance to young people, including mentoring programs, career internships, cooperative linkages between

schools and employers and community programs for juvenile offenders. 276 Ref.

Crack: It's Destroying Fragile Low-Income Families

Koppelman, J., and Jones, J. M.

Journal of the American Public Welfare Association 47(4):13-15, 1989.

(Available from American Public Welfare Association, 810 First Street, NE, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20002.)

The addictive nature of crack cocaine — the most addictive drug currently known to mankind — is discussed. Crack use is found increasingly among the urban poor. Crack trafficking is dominated by children and teenagers. Crack has taken a higher toll among women than most drug epidemics, which has triggered two major health problems: (1) an increase in syphilis (since female crack addicts often trade sex for crack); and (2) a rise in the number of babies who are born addicted to drugs. The memory of the intense crack high makes addiction nearly unbreakable. Only 20 percent or less of crack addicts remain drug-free 6 months in most drug treatment programs.

Young Children in Poverty: Annotated Bibliography of Books and Reports

Hallingby, L.

New York, NY: National Center for Children in Poverty, 1989.

(Available from National Center for Children in Poverty, Columbia University, 154 Haven Avenue, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10032.)

This annotated bibliography describes materials related to young children in poverty and their families and to social welfare policies and prevention programs. All the publications were in print as of the publication date and were available for purchase from a publisher or distributor. Most listings were published within the last 5 years (before publication date). All publications are national rather than local in scope. No journal articles are included. Price and ordering information is provided for each citation. The bibliography is organized under the following headings: poverty, children in poverty, minorities, single mothers, the uninsured, social policies, welfare reform, early childhood care and education, family support, maternal and child health, Public Law 99-457, and hunger and food distribution. 122 Ref.

American Indian Children: Alcohol and Drug Experience in the Urban Family

Walker, R. D.

Association of American Indian Physicians Newsletter, Dec 1989. pp. 6-7.

A study of American Indian alcoholism focuses on understanding the incidence of alcohol problems and the degree of success (or lack thereof) obtained by detoxification facilities and halfway houses. The researchers are trying to standardize the assessment process and procedures for American Indians. Preliminary results suggest that depression seems to be linked to alcohol problems, anxiety is interrelated with alcohol and drug problems and there is a link between violent behavior and drinking.

Black Children in America

Edelman, M.W.

In *The State of Black America*, J. Dewart, Ed., pp. 63-76, New York, NY: National Urban League, Inc., 1989.

(Available from the National Urban League, Inc., The Equal Opportunity Building, 500 East 62nd Street, New York, NY 10021.)

Current American policies conspire to abandon millions of African American children and their families. Many African American children suffer from poor health care and nutrition, inadequate education and training, and poverty. America needs a comprehensive, long-term investment in policies and programs that help all poor children and their families. Policy recommendations are provided to break the cycle of poverty, poor education, ill health, and unemployment.

Booze Merchants: The Inebriating of America

Jacobson, M.; Atkins, R.; and Hacker, G.

Washington, DC: Center for Science in the Public Interest, 1983.

(Available from Center for Science in the Public Interest, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20039-5728.)

This book examines the advertising practices of the alcoholic beverage industry. The rising toll of alcohol problems has been paralleled in the last two decades by greatly increased alcohol advertising and by increased consumption of alcohol. Between 1970 and 1978, per capita consumption of total alcohol increased by 15 percent. Between 1970 and 1981, advertising expenditures by alcohol companies jumped 203 percent. More sophisticated marketing programs also have been introduced. Industry spokesmen assert that their marketing is simply brand competition within an established market. The book is divided into two sections: increasing consumption and expanding the market, with chapters on targeting the heavy drinker, the young person, and women; and examining advertising content. 116 Ref.

Drug Abuse in the Inner City: Impact on Hard-Drug Users and the Community

Johnson, B. D.; Williams, T.; Dei, K. A.; and Sanabria, H.

Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1990.

(Available from University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL 60637.)

Illicit drug use in the inner city expanded rapidly in the 1960s and has continued unabated into the 1990s. While the number of heroin users has remained relatively stable, the use and sale of cocaine have grown tremendously since the mid-1970s. The popularity of freebase cocaine, or crack, exploded in 1986 and 1987; crack now dominates the illicit drug markets in many inner cities. The structure of drug-dealing organizations is complex and contains many roles with approximate equivalents in the legal economy. Cocaine and crack selling by inner-city youths has had major effects on low-income communities by offering substantial economic opportunities that undermine the willingness of such youths to work at low-wage jobs. Violence in hard-drug use and selling also increased in the 1980s. Despite increased arrests of drug sellers, community safety in the inner city has substantially declined in recent years. The effects of drug abuse in the inner city have significantly contributed to a decline in the

economic well-being of most users and sellers, an environment of poor health and risk of death at an early age, and a weakening of family relationships.

Reaching the Hip-Hop Generation: Executive Summary

Report, MEE Productions, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 1992.

This report of a market research study indicates that an effective strategy for reaching African American inner city youth does not yet exist. The use of African American celebrities, mainstream messages, and most mediums, particularly print, fail to make an impact on these youth. Through focus group testing of 262 inner city teenagers and interviews with experts, the study reveals that the music-centered, male-dominated generation is alienated from both its own African American traditions and the mainstream. This subculture encourages taking risks and tolerates self-destructive behavior; peer acceptance is extremely critical. Prevention specialists need to offer authentic messages that meet the challenges of being easily and quickly disseminated, acceptable to peer groups, and entertaining. Given the dynamic, rapid change in this culture, the message must stay valid long enough to win street acceptance. Possible mediums for messages include broadcast television, movies, rap music, and rap videos.

Citizen's Action Handbook on Alcohol and Tobacco Billboard Advertising

McMahon, E.T., and Taylor, P.A.

Report, Center for Science in the Public Interest, Washington, DC, January 1990.

(Available from Center for Science in the Public Interest, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 300, 20009-5728, Washington, DC 20036.)

This handbook documents the problem of outdoor tobacco and alcohol advertising targeted at inner-city residents, and it gives an action plan for mobilizing concerned citizens to do something about the problem. Billboard control is described: what can be done, banning new billboards, allowing exchanges, rewriting zoning regulations, and restricting the message of billboard ads. Readers are advised to get the facts, conduct a billboard survey, write up the results, find a few good allies, and petition city or county government.

For further information, write to NCADI, P.O. Box 2345
Rockville, MD 20847-2345

Groups, Organizations & Programs on Youth in Low-Income, Urban Environments

Addiction Research Foundation
33 Russell Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
M55 2S1
(416)595-6056

Advocacy Institute
1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW
Suite 600
Washington, DC 20036
(202)659-8475

Al-Anon/Alateen Family Group Headquarters, Inc.
P.O. Box 862
Midtown Station
New York, NY 10018-0862
(212)302-7240
(800)344-2666 (US)
(800)443-4525 (Canada)

American Youth Work Center (AYWC)
1751 N Street, NW
Suite 302
Washington, DC 20036
(202)785-0764

Boys Clubs of America
771 First Avenue
New York, NY 10017
(212)351-5906

Camp Fire, Inc.
4601 Madison Avenue
Kansas City, MO 64112
(816)756-1950

CDC's National AIDS Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 6003
Rockville, MD 20849-6003
1-800-458-5231

Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI)
1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20009-5728
(202)332-9110

Drug Information & Strategy Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 6424
Rockville, MD 20850
(800)245-2691

Girls Clubs of America Inc.
30 East 33rd Street
7th Floor
New York, NY 10016
(212)689-3700

"Just Say No" International
1777 North California Boulevard
Suite 210
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
(415)939-6666

March of Dimes
1275 Mamaroneck Avenue
White Plains, NY 10605
(914)428-7100

Marin Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Problems
24 Belvedere Street
San Rafael, CA 94901
(415)456-5692

National Asian Pacific American Families Against Substance Abuse, Inc.
420 East Third Street
Suite 909
Los Angeles, CA 90013
(213)617-8277

National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD)
444 North Capitol Street NW
Washington, DC 20001
(202)783-6868

National Association of Teen Institutes
87909 Manchester Road
St. Louis, MO 63144
(314)962-3456

National Association for Native American Children of Alcoholics (NANACOA)
611 12th Avenue South
Suite 200
Seattle, WA 98144
(206)324-9360

National Black Child Development Institute (NBCDI)
463 Rhode Island Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20005
(202)387-1281

National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organization (COSSMHO)
1501 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
(202)387-5000

National Collaboration for Youth
1319 F Street, NW
Suite 601
Washington, DC 20004
(202)347-2080

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependency, Inc. (NCADD)
12 West 21st, 7th Floor
New York, NY 10017
(212)206-6770

National Head Start Association
201 N. Union Street
Suite 320
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703)739-0875

National Drug Information Center of Families in Action
2296 Henderson Mill Road
Suite 204
Atlanta, GA 30345
(404)934-6364

National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth
Youth Programs
14325 Oakwood, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87123
(505)294-2929

National Institute on Drug Abuse
(800)662-HELP (English help-line)
(800)662-AYUDA (Spanish)

The National Network of Runaway and Youth Services, Inc.
1400 Eye Street, NW
Suite 330
Washington, DC 20004
(202)783-7949

National Urban League, Inc.
500 East 62nd Street
New York, NY 10021
(212)310-9000

CSAP's National Resource Center for Prevention of Perinatal Abuse of Alcohol and Other Drugs
9300 Lee Highway
Fairfax, VA 22031
(703)218-5600 or 1-800-354-8824

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information
P.O. Box 2345
Rockville, MD 20847-2345
(800)729-6686

Scott Newman Center
6255 Sunset Boulevard
Suite 1906
Los Angeles, CA 90028
(213)469-2029, (800)783-6396

WIC, Supplemental Food Program Division
Food and Nutrition Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
3101 Park Center Drive, Room 540
Alexandria, VA 22302
(703)756-3730

YMCA of the USA
101 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606
(312)977-0031

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